

activated and turned on at predetermined times, or might receive queries from the servers **22** requesting the collection of predetermined types of information. For example, infolet **14a** is a sensor infolet in the exemplary embodiment. The sensor infolet **14a** may collect information from sensor networks **26**. A sensor network **26** may be a network of sensors that includes sensors for radio frequency identification (RFID), temperature, pressure, weather information, velocity information, acceleration information, health/medical condition of a patient, and substantially any information that can be provided by a sensor. Such sensors could be located geographically anywhere. As an example, assume an RFID sensor is being queried in the sensor network **26**. If an RFID tag is attached to a person, who is a user and/or blogger, a sensor network **26** within, for example, the user's office building or university campus, may sense that the RFID tag on the user is nearby. Thus, the RFID sensor may send a signal through the sensor network **26** to infolet **14a** indicating that the specific user is at or in a specific classroom in a particular building on a college campus. When the user with the RFID tag leaves the specific classroom, the sensor network may report to the infolet **14a** that the specific user is no longer in the specified classroom in the building on the university campus. As the user moves around on the university campus, information can be received, in either a non-RSS format or in some circumstances in an RSS format, by the infolet **14a** and then it converts information into an RSS feed when needed. Times, switch openings or closures, temperatures, pressures, flow rates, light intensity, weather readings, velocities or other sensor generated data can be retrieved from a sensor network. The RSS feed providing information about the user's location can then be used for updating the user's blog site. Sensors may also be used to collect real-time or near real-time information about physical entities (such as cars, buses, buildings, trains, aircraft, pool equipment, assembly lines, chemical plants, oil rigs, traffic conditions, etc) not just regular users, and the information may be used to update blogs on, or relating to these entities automatically in real or near real-time.

[0105] It should be understood that the user designates or defines aggregation attributes, which are stored and found in the user's service profile. A user's service profile may also comprise user defined blog item descriptors or "description schema". The attributes in a user's service profile may also include a user's defined blog item descriptors, which are values or categories for parameters that the infolets require in order to sort information in accordance with the user's service profile for a user's blog. It should also be understood that some edited and non-edited content that originates from sensor networks, location services, calendar services, etc, may have its own "description schema", which is used by the infolet covering the corresponding information source.

[0106] In addition, suppose that the same user walks off the college campus and out into an open field or other part of the city and is carrying a mobile phone or other mobile or wireless communication device. The mobile communication towers or system in the area may be able to locate the user's location and provide the user's location to the location service **24**. The location service **24** would then provide the location information to infolet **14b** along with a time stamp. Infolet **14b** would then convert the information to an RSS format and provide an RSS feed stating that the user was located at a particular location at a recorded date and time. For example, user Dave was located at the New York La

Guardia Airport at 10:30 a.m. on Jul. 2, 2006. The granularity of the information provided by the location service **24** or network sensors **26** depends on the actual location or sensor devices.

[0107] Infolets **14a** and **14b** provide RSS feeds that originate from unedited, non-RSS data sources while the blog infolet **16** provides additional blog information items to servers **22** from the gateways **12**. These blog information items, after being converted into RSS feeds, can be sorted by the RSS aggregator infolet **38** by essentially any RSS structure element or description attribute defined or selected by the user. For example, the RSS feeds could be sorted by time stamps in accordance with the time that the feeds were created or generated. The RSS aggregator can sort or cluster the RSS feeds associated with a particular user by, for example, the length of the RSS feeds, the originating source device that created the RSS feeds, the geographical location where the RSS feed originated, tag data associated with the RSS feeds, the popularity of the RSS feed, the time of day that the RSS feed was generated, etc., or any combination thereof. Every RSS feed may have a plurality of attributes associated with it. Such attributes could be used for aggregating and/or sorting purposes. Attributes may include, but are not limited to originating source, time stamp, date, author, geographic location, service provider source, size, data type, licensee, licensor, country of origin, popularity, subject topic, gender, classification, index number, to name a few. An annotation structure can be defined either at the RSS level or at the RSS item level. In the case of the blog infolet, both annotation structures are user defined.

[0108] As such, an embodiment of the invention may provide a method of clustering RSS feeds, possibly containing additional feed and item descriptions. Some or all of the feeds might represent blog information items or have originated from a non-RSS data source through an infolet. Information from external RSS data sources can also be included. The common elements of an RSS feed together with those reflecting the description schema can be used as input dimensions to the clustering or matching process. In other embodiments, the description schema may have been predefined or prescribed by the original source of the data (e.g., a non-syndicated-style data source such as a digital camera or a syndicated data source such as CNN [<http://www.cnn.com>] or the Associated Press website [<http://www.ap.org>]). A broad set of clustering techniques and distance measures can be employed. The algorithm takes into account user defined preferences by assigning weights to each dimension in the multi-dimensional clustering or matching algorithm. As a result, an aggregated RSS feed is created that meets the user defined preferences of a user's blog site or data needs.

[0109] In another embodiment, a user may also request that a calendar source (not specifically shown) be used as another information source to provide user's appointment and/or calendar information either from any users' PDA (personal digital assistant) or electronic organizer or from a calendar server such as Microsoft Exchange Server. Such information could be received through an infolet **14** and could be provided to the servers **22** for storage as a blog information item. The information could then be aggregated by the RSS aggregator infolet **38**.

[0110] The servers **22**, in conjunction with the content database **40** and the blog database **42**, store a plurality of formatted data structures from the various users of an